THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SENATOR THURMAN'S VIEWS. INFLAMON NOT THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE CANVARS -A PURER ADMINISTRATION SOUGHT-HEMEDI-

ATE INVLATION IMPOSSIBLE. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15 .- During the past week there has been a small gathering of the Democratic leaders in Committee, though probably an accidental one. Gov. Alten remained here for a few days' rest, and says he has entirely recovered from his indisposition, whi slight and owing to the heat. He is in fine spirits, and is jubilant over the action of the Pennsylvania Dem ecrats, and agrees with Cary that it will give him 10,000 votes. Of course the decreased Republican majority in and the Democratic victory in California will incuse, in his eminton, the magnitude of his majority.

lume for some time. He has made only two speeches aring the campaign; but to-night he starts out again, hard-money regions, where the farmers can gather to n, rather than in the large chies. But he is very impatient at the growing boldness of the Democrati apeakers in crying for inflation. There is a well-grounder ramor that he denounced the supporters of inflation a few days ago in the rooms of the State Committee, and clared that if they continued to push inflation within the party they would before very long succeed in push

In conversation with his friends Sepator Thurman frankly admits his equivocal position, and does not con ceal his despondency. But he says he had the less of two evils to choose, and he has chosen to remain with the party and endeavor to reform the corrupt methods of dministration introduced by the Republican party. thinks the Eastern papers have made a great mistake in triums the Eastern papers have made a great paper treating the Democratic platform as an inflation platform and denoming it as dangerous, thus forcing a fight where there was no need of any. The platform does not, be says, cell for inflation: nor do any of the prominent speakers of the Democratic party call for it unless it may be Cary, for whom the Senator manifestly has the great est dislike, and whom he does not consider a representa-tive of the Democratic party. The truth is, he says, that the people of Ohio don't know what they want, and have no settled or intelligent theory or purpose about the currency, and there is not a particle of difference in this respect between the Republican and Democratic parties; public opinion is yet in the process of formation. The real issue before the people is not the currency or the schools, but it is the record of the Republican party and its fitness to hold office longer. Mr. Thurman says Gov. Allen will undoubtedly be slected and by a large majority, but the influences coabuting to his election will not be mainly those respecting the currency, but will be part of that political tidal wave which swept over the country in 1873 and 1874, and has not yet ceased to have effect. By this is to be explained the victory in California; by this the failure of the Republican party to make the gains they expected in Kentucky; by this their reduced majorities in Maine. and it would have made no difference in the result in Maine if the Republicans had not insisted upon fighting the old battle of reconstruction and the Southern ques-tion over; no matter what the issues were, the tide that is sweeping the country would have brought the same result. And it is this which will elect Allen, and is election should be construed in ne other way. The inflation men who have succeeded in putting their fluancial planks in the platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania, even if they are victorious, will never succeed in inducing the National Convention to do the same. INFLATION AND REPUBLATION.

And, after all, there can be no danger of actual inflation, be masses. There is the law on the stainte book forbidding it, and there can be no repeal before 1881, because the Senate cannot be changed before that time, even if all the Democrats could be persuaded to support a repeal, which they cannot. So no measure to pay the bonds in green acks could be passed, on account of the same imposs billty of obtaining the consent of the Senate to undo what was settled by the Act of 1869. And if this were sible, long before it could be done the bondholders could transfer their bonds to five per cents, which, by the terms of the law creating them, are made payable in

Practically, therefore, Senator Thurman thinks that since the Democratic platform does not, in his opinion, call for inflation, the duty of all Democrats is to fight for our fication of the Administration and reform. The Democrats, he says, will not lose the vote of a single hard-money member of their party; they will all vote for Allen. In this view he is strengthened by the declaration of Mr. Durban Ward, in a Springfield hetel the other evening, that, stanch hard-money man as he is, he will vote for Allen. What these men think of Mr. Cary, and whether they will support him, is one of the mysteries of the campaign. Mr. Cary expects that some of them will, but he says he will make their loss up among his friends

MAGNITUDE OF THE INFLATION MOVE MENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BRIE PLATFORM HEARTHLY SUPPORTED BY THE DESIGERATIC NEWSPAPERS-THE SMALL TERRIS-TORY IN WHICH HAND-MONEY IDEAS PREDOMI-NATE-A REVIEW OF THE FIELD-HARD-MONEY EDITORS AFRAID TO PUBLISH THEIR VIEWS-REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OHIO WOULD PRICK THE BUBBLE.

FROM THE ESCULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 .- A week has passed since the Frie Convention yoked a hard-money man and a greenback man together, put them on a raft of rag-money wind-bag planks, and set them affeat, trusting to the rising current of inflation sentiment to carry them into office. All the indications point to a successful voyage. The Erie resolutions uncovered the surength of the inflation movement throughout the State, and it must be admitted that it is alarmingly powerful. Not a dozen Dem cratic newspapers openly disput from the wild and destructive financial theories advanced by their party. There are perhaps as many more that swallow the platform with something like grimnes, but the great body of the Democratic journals come heartily up to its support. Worse sail, some Republican newspapers commend it, and seek to twist the currency plank of the Loncaster Convention into an indorsement of green back inflation. For example, The Pollsville Miners' Jour nal, a newspaper of great influence in the coal regions, says that the Republicans mean to do just what the Eric resolutions promise. A Republican County Convention held in Pittsburgi last week declared squarely for inflation. It would seem that in many sections of the State the Republican leaders are attempting to keep their party together by going further than the Demograts in denouncing contrac tion and specie payments. After looking over the field enrefully, reading the local newspapers, and talking with public men from nearly every county, I am forced to the conclusion that the only portion of Pennsylvania where hard-money ideas predominate to-day is the section lying east of the Alleghenies and south of the authracite coal fields; and even here, wherever there is a depressed manufacturing interest, the inflationists the upper hand. In the authracite countles of Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, and Northmoberland, capital is fighting the inflation battle hand in hand with labor, and the same is true of the iron-producing districts along the Lebigh and Schuylkill Rivers. In the Counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Union, Tiogs, and Potter, where lumbering is the chief aterest, the erv of "More greenbacks" carries everything before it, the lumbertaen believing that inflation will set everybody to building houses, and thus bring

West of these counties is a region whose chief staple is soft coal. Wherever you find a coal miner, whether he be owner, boss, or digger in the pit, you find an inflationist. He it soft coul or hard coul that he mines, he is always for soft money. In Bradford, which is a farmng county on the New-York border, the Granger organization takes in a majority of all the voters, and effectively sown the seeds of the greenback heresy, under the lead of Mr. Piolett, the Eric nominee for State Treas urer. Susquehanna County, farther cast, is in a little etter condition. When one goes to the north-western part of the State he fluds almost the only hard money element to be the numerous German population of Eric County. In Warren County sday a prominent Republican ex-member of ngress, who has been a consistent resumptionist for ild not feel sure of election unless he ran on an in-Oution platform, so strong was the demand for "mere money "in his district. South of Eric, the petroleum money in his district. South of Eric, the petroleum moneties of Crawford, Vensago, and Butler are rampant for ra, money. West and south of these he the iron and cost countres of Mercer, Lawrence, and Reaver. If their delegates to the Eric Convention were trustworthy representatives of the public teeting there, a man who should make a hard money speech in that section would stand a good chance of being mobbed. In Pittsburgh there is not a newspaper, Republican or Democratic, that dares to make an effort to stem the rag-money tide. The principal owner of one of the Republican dalies was in this offy restorday, and was asked why his four.

their product into brisk demand.

nal did not reflect his own well-known hard-money opinions. "The truth is," he replied, "we do not do to print what we believe on the currency question. We should lose the support of the entire manufacturing interest." South of Pittsburgh, and castward to the Allegheny Mountains, the conl and iron men, everywhere fanatical inflationists, have carried the masses with

I have thus shown how comparatively sm tion where the advocates of honest money are in the se-cendant. In this territory, however, their opponents are everywhere numerous. Thus, while the mercantile and financial classes of Phindelphia are selid for a specie basis, the manufacturers are two to one the other way. What will the hard-money Democrats do I is a pertinent question. There appears to be no room for doubt as to their course. Cheated and insulted at Brie, they asturally feel in a bad humor ; bu they are just consoling themselves for the bitter dose in the platform by the excellence of the ticket, and will it the end shout for Pershing and Piollet all the louder because they can say nothing in praise of the currency resolutions. While the inflationists bellow on the stump for "more greenbacks," hard-money Democrats will cry "Reform." Imposing in its magnitude as the rag-money movement in Permsylvania is, it is only a bubble—a part of the Ohio bubble in fact—and if Allen and Cary are defeated in October the bubble will be pricked, and will instantly collapse. After such a disaster, the Eric ticket could scarcely be kept affont, and Gov. Hartrauft would easily win the race. The Republicans would be forced from their non-committal postion on the currency into an active campaign for hard money, and the shifting wind of unonli-hiched public opinion would speedily fill their sails. they are met consoling themselves for the bitter dose in

SENATOR BOUTWELL IN CINCINNATI.

THE THIRD TERM-INFLATION AND ITS REFECTS UPON THE LABORING CLASSES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Senator Boutwell made his first speech in the Ohio campaign before a large audience in this city last evening. After referring briefly to the third term agitation, be gave a long and rather prosy account of the financial legislation of the Republican party since the close of the war, and then passed to a refutation of the arguments of the inflationists. The fol-

lowing are the main points of his remarks:

The Democrais have harassed the country with hes during the last year, with the suggestion and declaration that the President of the United States was seeking a third term. I suppose the time has passed when any considerable number of people of this country believe that there was ever the least foundation for tunt statement. From Gen. Jackson to the inauguration of President Lincoln the Democrats were successful in several elections. Fines that time they have had several candidates for the Presidency who have fulfied of ejection. I have yet to learn that, of any of their candidates who were defeated, there is any considerable public demand for their renomination, and I am quite sure, of all the Presidents they elected after Gen. Jackson, there was not one of them of whom the thought was entertained by any considerable number of their party that they were fit for recilection, and it is something of x compliment to Gen. Grant and the Republican party that they have elected at man and redicated him, and there was a considerable number of people in the country who are alarmed lest the people should elect aim a third time. [Applause.]

Then this question of husiness I observe that most of lowing are the main points of his remarks:

unlimited resources. He bought everything offered for sake, and paid in his new currency, and also loaned it to his neighbors.

The thing worked like a charm until tax time, when something better was required. Everybody had sold their "truck" and taken Hawke's currency in payment. The people flocked to Hawke's entrency in payment. The people flocked to Hawke's and demanded redemption. He redeemed by issuing a new batch of serip and more of it. Prior to this the scrip had passed currently among the people, but the new issue had so inflated the "currency" that the people refused to receive it longer, it having become so plentiful as to be worthless. Merchants and nealers had sold their goods for the stuff, but could not buy more with it. Hawks was bankrupt and could not redeem, and the people were in a bad plicht.

One morning a stranger presented himself to Hawks and demanded that he should redeem some that he (the stranger) had received at Sagatuck, where he had been to look after some business matters. Hawks declined the accommodation. The stranger then asked, "This is good, is it not, Mr. Hawks i"

"Good thunder!" replied Hawks, "It ought to be, for every man, woman, and child within fifty rolles of this place has from a peck to a half busiel of it."

"But, Mr. Hawks, you redeem, don't you?"

"Redeem!" exclanned Hawks; "It wasn't made to redeem; it was made to circulate."

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A FORECAST OF HIS NEXT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS-HE WILL URGE PREPARATION FOR A RETURN TO

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Long Branch Dispotch to The Boston Transcript.

There is good authority for saying that President Grant is well pleased with the present political outlook. For the past few days the President has abandoned the reticence for which he is usually remarkable, and has not hesitated to express his views of current events freely among his friends.

Under all circumstances President Grant believes the people will be compelled to recognize the beamceratic party as the party of inflation and repediation, and the Republican party as the friend of resumption and of the preservation of the national honor and credit. The issue of next year's campaign, says the President, is already inside, and has been chosen by the Democracy.

In his message to Congress, when a Democratic House of Representatives will have the privilege of considering his recommendations, he will set forth as strongly as he possibly can, the depressed and anfiering condition of the business and commerce of the nation, and will direct intention to the necessity of taking measures to establish the currency on a sound basis by sreparing for resumption under the existing law in 1879, to which he will say we alone can look for a restoration of confidence and credit and a revival of trade.

ish the currency on a sound basis by preparing for resamption under the existing law in 1879, to which he
will say we alone can look for a restoration of confidence
and credit and a revival of trade.

He will enlarge upon the necessity of increasing the
national revenues as a preliminary to resumption. He
will to that end recommend the restoration of the daty
on tea and coffee, by the abolition of which the Government has lost from \$20,009,000 to \$25,000,000 a year
without any benefit to the consumer; the taxation of all
articles of foreign manufacture, and probably the abolition of the curier free list.

In addition the President will probably suggest such
an amendment of the legal-tender set as will require the
payment of all internal revenue duties in gold, as a further provision for resumption. The President will make
it clear in his message to Congress that he intends to
practically carry out the duty imposed upon the Government by the resumption act, by proceeding to contract
the present greenback issue to the limit allowed by the
law. Upon this peak, more than any other, he relies for
the support of the moneyed interests of the country in
the Republican Presidential Convention.

SAVING TIME FOR THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

Sin: On reading your interesting account in this morning's TRIBUND of the great success of the fast mail train, it occurred to me that loading the mail cars at the new Post-Office, instead of transporting the mails on wagons and transferring them to the cars at the Grand Central Depot, would be an improvement on the present method, and particularly in stormy weather. Besides saving at least one handling of its many tons of matterin itself a very important consideration—it would give the oar clerks so much more time for their work, as they the car clerks so much more time for their work, as they could begin operations as soon as the first bags were placed in the car. With an extension of the Park-row rack hid in front of the Post-Office on the horth side the postal cars could be brought down by korses, and when a locaded, could be bruiled to the Howery above Grandst, where a locamotive could be waiting, and the fast mail train could begin its rapid transit thefe instead of from the Central Bepet. All the Eastern or New-England mails could be brought in and taken out in the same way, greatly facilitating the postal operations in New-York City. Respectfully yours, A Nawspapen Mail Clerks.

interested attention on the part of the listeners.

A gentleman from Brattleboro led the introductory singing. The opening exercises were conducted by the Rev. T. J. Clarke, paster of the church, with a prayer by Mr. Moody. "The Home of the Soul" was then song as a solo by Miss Blissfield of Northfield. How appropriately it introduced Mr. Moody's subject, all who know

ntely it introduced Mr. along a careful land,
the hymn can appreciate;
"I will sing you a song of that beautiful land,
The far-away home of the soul;
Where no starms ever beat on the glittering strand
While the waves of eternity roll.
While the waves of eternity roll.

At the close of the song, Mr. Moody rose in his quick, energetic way, and said he was going to talk about Heaven, which he instantly proceeded to do very much

as follows:

Once, when going to a meeting in Michigan, the gentleman with whom I was riding asked me what I was going to talk about. I told him I thought I should talk about heaven. He scowled, and when I asked why, the answer he gave me was "I hoped, Mr. Moody, that you were going to give us something practical; nobody does anything but expectation about heaven, and I don't think it is suy of our business." Well, now, if God didn't want us to think and talk about heaven, why was so much written about it in the Libbet There are a great many passages which call our attention to heaven; and if it is to be our future home why shouldn't we find out all there is known about it! When I was in Europe people who intended coming to America wanted to know all about it—its people, and climate, and soil, and advantages and disadvantages. Yet they were going to spend at most only a life-time in the new country, while we are going to spend an eleminate in the new country, while we are going to spend an eleminate of the new ears going after we leave this world, so that we shall not feel strange when we get there.

First, twent to aftern that Heaven is a place, a local-

we leave this world, so that we shall not feet strange when we get there.

First, I want to aftern that Heaven is a place, a locality. We live in an age when people are getting to disbelieve the Bible. Men are getting hell out of the way. This done, the next thing will be to get rei of heaven, and then immortality, and finally they will make men little better than oxen. It is a device of Satan himself to get men to believe there is no devil. There is a devil. But to go back. Heaven is a place. Read Deuteronomy, XXV., 15: "Look down from Thy holy inhitiation, from neaven, and bless Thy people Israel and the land which

one of minor of whom the thought was a short short, and it is seen that the control of a country of the control of a country of the control of a country of the country of

with angels tooking upon each shid all of its born. "Angels which care I it may be, and it may be that each little child has an angel given it when it is born. "Angels small encamp about he Saints of God," the Blobs says. God taints a great deal more of us tana we think of itin, and cares for us all the time.

Now read in the Ninth Chapter of Revelations, and you will see that the time.

Now read in the Ninth Chapter of Revelations, and you will see that the child, and said: "Can you give he say hope that I shall see her again." I pointed out to him encouraging passages of Scripture, and then put my hand on his shoulder, and said: "An you give he say you so mixins to know where that child is, and way do you hope site is in Heaven if you are het going to be with her!" "Well," he said, "I should like to see that child again," and then I repeated to him these words: "Whoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child sail in no wise enter Lacein." We must give up our probability and propriete, and seconds of failer. Pride and propriete, and seconds of failer. Pride and propriete have kept more scope from being saved than anything che. "As a little child." I believe infants are covered with the blood of Christ, and swept right into the Kingdom. Read John xin, 26. Yes, our departed Christian friends are with Christ. If they have followed lifth down here, they are surely with him in heaven. Not that they are with Illin in with 11 him in heaven. Not that they are with Illin in the body—the giorified body comes by and by—but with Him in spirit. They are not separated from Him as it these long years, and I sometimes wenter how persons can moura so much for believing rehaires and dear once who have died, when thay are not separated from Him as it these long years, and I suppose they came to towns his known, and the will be supposed they came to this followers, and sent them two by two, two by two, as Brother Sankey and I went to England; and I hope the country will be filled with Evangelists, in compacties of

going to sleep to night before you know that your name is written there, and you may surely know that it is written there, and you may surely know that it is written there.

Then your child's name next. A mother in Hartford was dying, and she had ner seven children come in, one by one, the oldest first, to give them a last message. How much words burn into the soul. At last the bany was brought to ner, and after clasping it to her bosom for a time, she gave it back to her humand, saging, "I charge you, Sir, to bring all the children home you." This is the message the Great Master gives to all of us, and let us live so that our children shall follow us home to heaven. That great roil will be called by-and-by. Perhaps your child's name will be on it. But we ought to hes sure. A soldier is a field hospital was dying. They heard him say "Hore, here, here," and asked him what he wanted. "Hush," saild he, "they are calling the roil of heaven." That roil is munity called. Will your name and nime be upon it 1 A father in New-York went to tell his boy he was dying. "Am I," said the boy, "well, father, I'd

MR. MOODY AT NORTHFIELD.

A LECTURE ON "HEAVEN."

THE ADDE OF THE FATTHFUL A LOCALITY—WHAT MAKES HEAVEN REALLY A HOME—WHO THEY ARE THAT ENTER THERE—AN APPEPL TO PARENTS—MR. MOODY'S IMPRESSIVE MANKER IN THE PULPIT.

INTER PULPIT.

INTER PULPIT.

INTER TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUKE.

NORTHFIELD, Sept. 17.—The Congregational Church began to be occupied at an early hour last evening, to hoar Mr. Moody's promised lecture on "Hesven." The weather had been growing more and more threatening, and at dusk we could see rain-clouds scudding low over the hills on both sides of the valley, frequently discharging their contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the charging their contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the charging their contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the charging their contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the charging their contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the charging their contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the charge the contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the list of the contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the list of the contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the local upon the contents upon some high ridge. The wind became wilder as the darkness increased, and by the list of th

Then was sung, "Shall we meet beyond the river f" and Mr. Moody leaned over the pulpit and listened with his face in his handkerchief. He was intensely earnest in his address to parents about their children, and the tear; filled his eyes more than once, drawing sympathetic tears from the eyes of his hearers, while during the closing prayer his voice was husky with the emotion he sould illy repress. At the close of the services several moments were devoted to silent prayer, during which a score of young persons signified their wish to become special objects of petition to God. After the congrega-tion were dismissed, many remained for a short prayer-

To-night Mr. Moody continues the subject. To-morrov evening there will be no meeting, but Sunday will be fully

THE COURTS.

TAX-PAYERS' OBJECTIONS OVERRULED. N INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CONFIRMATION OF THE

In the suit of Edgar Williams, brought to restrain the Board of Correction and Revision of Assess-ments from confirming the assessment for regulating, grading, and paving Seventh-ave., Judge Brady, in Sureme Court, Chambers, has refused an injunction. The whole improvement was done under the laws intrusting the up-town streets to the Commissioners of the Central Park, the Department of Parks, and the Commissioner of Public Works consecutively. The expense of regulating the avenue was \$763,899 85; of paving with Telford pavement, \$453,601, bringing the whole expense to \$1,217,-

ounsel, Allison & Shaw, who are also counsel for a ma-

Judge Brady was asked to stay proceedings until Judge Donohue's decision could be reviewed at General Term. He denied this motion, giving the following views as to the inter State relations in the case of criminals :

He denied this motion, giving the following views as to the inter-State relations in the case of criminals:

In a proceeding of this kind the question is not whether the relator is guilty, but whether he ams been properly charged with guilt, according to the Constitution and the act of Congress. The question of guilt or innocance is wholly irrelevant in determing the action of the Executive of the State, upon which the demand is made. That question is to be investigated and determined by the courts of the State where the alleged crime was committed. When the prisoner has been properly charged, therefore. It is the duty of the courts to remain him, that he may be delivered to the authorities requiring his presence to answer. This Court has no power to stay the proceedings after a decision on habeas corpus, although the right to review exist, unless the prisoner be bailed ad interim. The relator in this matter has applied to be bailed and the application was refuged, and this brings flis case, in effect, within the adjudication in the matter of Clark. The application to stay rests chiefly upon the ground that the relator was, at the time of the offense charged, and for several days immediately prior and subsequent thereto, in the City of New-York; but this, if true, goes to the merits upon the question of guilt or innoceane, and not to the only question to be considered here, namely, is the relator properly charged with guilt according to the Gonstitution and the act of Congress i The imadmissability of such evidence in such a proceeding as this abouts of no doubt on the authorities cited, and from the nature of the proceeding itself. Tacre is, indeed, no tribunal in which such an issue could be tried in this State. The application to bail was denied, doubtless, for the reason that there was nothing in the relator's case which created any doubt of his adjection to the power of requisition or extradition provided by law. For these reasons the stay is denied. I deem it proper to say, also, that in my judgment there

rendered, Messrs. Grant & Ladd, associated with Mr. Beach as counsel for Miles, applied to and obtained from Judge Loow, in the Court of Common Pleas, a new writ of habeas corpus, and served it on the Sheriff before the of hancas corpus, and served it on the Sheriff before the formal transfer of the prisoner was made to the Vermont authorities. The prisoner was at once taken before judge Loow, and after a sharp debate between Mr. Bulter on behalf of the bank and Mr. Beach on behalf of the prisoner, Judge Loow adjourned the matter to Monday, directing the traverse of the prisoner to be filled meanwhite, when he will hear argument as to his power to defining the prisoner and require a certificant to issue to the Justices of the Supreme Court to review at General Term their decision.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD FORE-CLOSURE.

The application in the suit to foreclose the Bleecker Street Railrond, for the appointment of a re-ceiver, was submitted yesterday to Judge Donohue, in ceiver, was summised yesterday to Judge Donoline, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Anderson, in pressing the motion, asked on behalf of a large number of bond-holders that Mr. Harlowe, trusted of the mortgage, be appointed the receiver. Mr. Scripner, on bohalf of the stockholders of the road, presented its answer and some affidavits, and urged that the appointment of a receiver was unnecessary, as negotiations were on foot to seem was unnecessity, as interest in default, and would be in-jurious, as the stables of the Company were not within the mortgage, and so the receiver might find hisself without necessary facilities for running the road. If the Court should appoint a receiver, he asked that it be some one with experience in the business, which he insists I Mr. Harlowe lacked. Decision was reserved.

In the suit of Herts against Wm. Stuart, reported yesterday, in which Mr. Stuart of the Park Theater socks to relieve "properties" employed is the production of "The Mighty Dollar" from a writ of at-tachment in the suit against himself, which he claims was harshly and oppressively used to stop his business, the motion was argued yesterday before Judge Donohus in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Marrin, counsel for Mr. Stuart, presented the facts substantially as already stated. Mr. Seribner, for the plaintiffs, said he had not previously seen the papers used in the Marine Court case, but that case had been legally discontinued. In

that case, he was informed and believed that Judge Josephusen vacated the attachment because a Sheriff's officer had used it to exact \$150 for leaving the property in the theater, set because the plaintiffs and mright to the attachment. He had received a letter from Judge Josephusen, in which it was stated that the attachment was vasaled on two grounds; first, an Bregularity in the signature to the bond—in tegrand to which comesi differed from the Judge; and second, that the Sheriff's officer had used the process of the Court by way of public scandal, and for the extertion of illegal fees. But the defendant did not in all his papers deny the controlling fact in this case, that he was not a resident of this State, but of Connecticut.

Judge Denohuse interrupted this argument at this point, and having examined the affidavit on which the attachment was granted, said that as that affection did appear in the last three lines of the affidavit, he would give the defendant to Tucaday to contradict it, if he could, and adjourned the motion to that time, the Shoriff to remain in charge of the property meanwhile. sen vacated the attachm

BANKBUPTUT COMPOSITIONS

In the United States District Court, some time ago, Alfred P. Beynolds was adjudicated a bank-rupt. His liabilities amounted to about \$40,000, and, before Register Dayton, a composition was effected at the rate of 55 cents on the dollar. The confirmation of the composition was opposed yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, by S. B. Eaton, counsel for creditors holding Blatchford, by S. B. Eaton, counsel for creditors bolding claims against the bankrupt to the extent of \$10,000. The ground of Mr. Eston's opposition was that the composition had been effected by the votes of creditors "holding collusive claims." Mr. Esten also charged that the Register, in the proceedings before him, had shown an inolination to prevent counsel from introducing testimony tending to show collusions between the bankrupt and certain alleged creditors. Judge Blatchford reserved its decision.

Some time age Samuel Helmes, formerly manager of

served his decision. Some time ago Samuel Helmes, formerly manager of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, and Lazarua Lisberger were adjudicated bankrupts. Their Habilities were about \$700,000, and they flusily made a composition with their creditors at the rate of 15 ceuts on the dollar. The composition was presented yesterday to Judge Blatchford of the United States District Court, for confirmation. It was opposed on the ground that the bankrupts had given lilegal preference to certain creditors. Judge Blatchford confirmed the composition, remarking that the creditors undoubtedly know all about it, and were satisfied with it.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION. United States District-Attorney Bliss made, vesterday, an affidavit charging that Sigismund R. M. Mendell, in the Court of Common Pleas, on March 19, 1875, had "falsely sworn that some person unknown to "Mr. Bliss, "was one Antonio Ros," and that Mondel so swore for the purpose of procuring fraudulent naturalization papers for the unknown person.

Mendel was tuten before Commissioner Shields, who held him in \$3,000 bait for examination.

CIVIL NOTES.

Maria Muloch has sued her son, William G. Muloch, in the Supreme Court, charging him with having obtained from her by misrepresentations her real estate, or at least the control of it. She further charges that after thus deceiving her he has gone to New-Jersoy and there married, keeping out of this State. The case came up on motion for publication of summons against him before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and the order was granted.

cents per pound.

The firm has made an assignment to Edward W. West of No. 55 Pine-st, for the benefit of the creditors. The house has no contracts outstanding on the Produce Exchange. Messas, White & Douglass have been long and favorably known in business circles and much sympathy is expressed in their behalf.

LIGHT ARRIVALS OF PEACHES.

The receipts of peaches this season have been 3,903 car londs, which makes this year's supply nearly 2,000,000 baskets. There has been a fatr demand for the past few days, but yesterday, with a supply of only about 45,000 baskets, trade was slack, especially after the morning sales. The light arrivals prompted sellers to stiffen prices, and the demand at once fell off. A large class of purchasers have become so accustomed to the quotations this season that it is not likely that strong prices can be obtained for future supplies. Some of the upper orchards of Delaware are still sending fine qualities. One car-toad of rare ripes sold to-day at 50 cents right through. General quotations yesterday were as follows: Prime smocks and plain yellow, 60 cents to 81; small smocks, 45 to 50 cents; famey Delaware fruit, 70 cents to 81 50; New-Jersey peaches, \$1 to \$1 50, with fancy fruit at \$2. There is a large offering of white heaths, or what is rated as such, too small for easy sale. Large white peaches, it is thought, will not be abundant, for to-day there is every indication of comparatively low prices. to stiffen prices, and the demand at once fell off. A large

A CAR DRIVER'S BRUTALITY.

James Mann, a farm hand in the employ of William Fish, at East Jamaica, while returning ho from New-York on Thursday night, fell asleep on his his wagon. When near East New-York his horses took his wagon. When near East New-York his norses took
the track of the East New-York and Jamaica Horse Railroad. One of the horse cars overtook him near Vanderveer's-lane, and, as he did not turn out promptly at the
request of the ear driver, John Horan, the latter jumped
from the ear and struck Mann several times over the
head, inflicting scriens if not fatal injuries. The injured
man was attended by Dr. Wood of Jamaica, and a warrunt has been issued for Horan's arrest.

Cearhers.

A GERMAN TUTOR, graduate of Heidelberg, teaches the GERMAN or FRENCH LANGUAGE in a course of twelve lessons at mederate terms. Address A. SCHOOLS and families desiring to procure superior TEACHERS are invited to call at the EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, 27 Union square.

ANNA RANDALL DIRHI, Manager.

TEACHER or TUTOR.—A position as resident or non-resident TEACHER is wanted in New-York City or vicinity, Address CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Tribune Office.

WANTED — A young LADY to TEACH higher English or mathematics in exchange for home and instruction in music, art, or the languages. Also a resident PRENCH TEACHER. Apply at the EDUCATIONAL BURKAU, 27 Union-square.

For other Teacher Advertisements see Ninth Page.

furniture.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING-I large stock, superior quality, and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & Co.s. 155 and 1.7 Charlament Great returnition in prices for next 50 days. Chamber Suits from \$22; Parlor Suits, from \$30. T. G. SELLEW DESKS, OFFICE

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Pine Cylinder Deska.

Stationern.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, 93 Fulton-guested to ball and evandre our stock.

Alrecellaneons

LUXURY and HEALTH by physical manipu-

Religions Notices.

disting saviled

At Stanton Street Baptist Church, WM. HAVNE LEA.
VELia, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10:30. Subject: "Time is Short." In the EVENING at 7:30. Subject: "What Conditions unbeild." Seats free. All are instited.

At Free Tabermacle M. R. Charch, West Thirty fourthment, between Seventh and Eighthaves, Rev. J. JOHNS, Fut.
to, will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m.
Young People's Resting, 6:30 p. m. Emil free. All will-subAt the Hall of Seclets of Progressive, Solvitanilata. At the Hall of Society of Progressive Spiritualists
55 West Thirty thirdet, near Broadway — Mrs. F. O. HY
ERR Impressional speaker, lectures at 10 5 a.m. and 7 b. a.
Children's Lycetom meets at 25 p. m. Co. H. S. OLCOTT ise
tures next SUNDAY EVENTS G on Spirit Materialization.

Association Hell.—HARLAN PAGE LIDYD, esq., c Cincinnati, will speak to young seen at the Service of some SUNDAY EVENTING, at 73% o'clock. Bible class for young men only, Sanday afternson at 3 o'clock. Totong min's most ings in the lecture-room Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, an Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily seeting for prayer at o'clock, in the lecture-room. Canal Street Presbytering Church, is Grocus at., sear Canal.—Rev. Mr. MCGTFFERT will preach TO MORIGIW, at 10% and 3%. Subbath actsol at 2 o'ctock. All widened. Control M. B. Church, Seventh see, sear Footeenth. L. Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor, will preach at 10:35 a. in. 384 7.45 p. in. Strangers welcome.

Oalvery Baptist Clerren, Twenty-shird &, bet. Fifth Bitth aves.—Rev. R. S. MANARTHUR, Pastor, will pre MORNING and EVENING. Strangers cordially invited

Church of the Atonement, Melisonave, and Twenty eighth at, Rev. C. C. TIPPANY, Rector. Scooley school reasonables at 9 a.m., SUNDAY, 19th inst. Divine services if a.m. and 4 p.m. The Rector will officiate. Central Baptist Church, Porty second et., between Seventh and Expath-aves -- Rev. 6480. L. HUNT will praction meeting and evening. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Stran era respectfully invited.

Church of the Messiah, corner Parkave, and Thirty fourth sk-hev. W. R. ALGER will preach at 11 october Subject: "The Pace of Church Going, or, Place of the Pulpit in Modern Society." Sunday-school opens first Sunday to October.

Church of the Coverant (Presbyterian), corner Park ave and Thirty-fithest, Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D. Pastor.—Repairs to this church not being completed, services will be held in the chapel (entrance on Thirty fithest) on SUNDAY MORNING, 19th Inst. Preaching by the Paston at 11 o'dlock.

Church of Our Savior,

Fifty seventh st., near Righth ave.

MORNING at 11. EVENING at 7-15.

Church of the Disciples,
FORTY-FIFTH-ST. AND MADISON-AVE.
Rov. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor,
will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

Morning subject at 10:45: "The Need of a Great Revival in New York." Evening at 7:45: "Christ Draws all Men to His

Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Congregational Bible Class et 4. Young People's Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVEN. ING at 8. General Prayer Meeting PRIDAY EVENING at 8

Disciples of Christ,
Twenty-eighth st., near Broadway,
ing SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING,
By the Pastor,
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK,
spitsm at the close of Evening Service,
relially invited.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worthst., WM. F BARNARD, Supt. Service of song by the children on Sen-day, at 3 p. m. All are invited. First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Variets ats.—Rev. H. W. KNAPP, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. in and 7:45 p. m. Baptism after the evening service.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-st., near Broadway, -This caurch will be open for divine worship TO MORROW, Services begin in the morning at 19:30, and al-ternoon at 4. Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., will preach. Pitth Avenue Baptist Church, West Forty sixth st-Hours of service—Morning, 195; Evening, 74 o'clock Preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Friends and strangers cordially in vited to attend.

to attend.

Fulson Street Prayer Meeking.—The eightsenth and versary of this meet in will take place on THURSDAY, Sept 23, 1875, at 12 o clock noor, in the Middle Dutch Church, cor Fourthest, and Lafay ofte-place, microsy between Broadway and Bowery. A praise meeting will be held in this church is the evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Greek Cutholic Chapel, No. 951 Secondars, near Fifthern at. - Divine service SUNDAY at 11 o'clock, Rev. N. BJERRING will preach in the English language. Strangers corduly by wited.

Lexington Avenue M. E. Churra, corner bragosould, at, New York.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. SELLECK, at 10-3 a. m. and 7-5 p. m. Sanday school, 9-5 a. m. and 2 p. m. Seans free. Cordial welcome to all.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner Fifty seventh at .- The Rev. H. D. GANNE, pastor, will preach at 11 h. m. and 4 p. m. Morning subject: "Christ's Friends." John m and 4 p. m. Morning subject : v., 15. Xv., 15.

Memorial Presbyterian Church, Madison are and Fifty, third-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., pastor.—Services in the MORNING at 11 o'clock, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock a. m. Mission School, 2½ p. m.

New-York Presbyterian Church, West Eleventh st., near Sixth-ave. Rev. W. W. PAGE, Pastor.—Services on SABBATH at 10 g a. m. and 7 g p. m.

New Church Services -Services on SUNDAYS, at 11 s. m., have been resoned in the school room of the Church of the New Jernsalem East Thirty-lifth at, between Park and Lexington-aves. North Presbyterian Church, comer of Ninthays, and Thirty-first st., Res. S. E. ROSSITER, Paster, Morning service, 10:30: Subject: "The Sympathy of God." Evening service, 7:30. Subject: "Obligation to Christ." Young Peo-ples Prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock

O' B. Frothingham. Preacher to the Independent Libera

Old John Street M. E. Church, Rev. N. G. CHENRY, Pastor. -Preaching at 10 g a. m. and at 7 g p. m. At the even-ing acryice the pastor, having been an eye witness of the re-cent Fremen's dismater, will make it the subject of the dis-course. All are invited.

Pligrim Boptist Church, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Paster, Thirty-mind st., west of Eighth-ave.—Morning sermon, "The Christian a Temple." Evening, "Consciouce, the Voice of God." All welcome. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, Pastor, will preach in the Madison Avenue Bapt at Church, corner Thirty-first at, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. All cordially mytest.

Rev. James M. King, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING in the St. John's M. E. Charch, Firty-third-st, near Broadway. All are welcome. Rev. Sanuel M. Hamilton, Paster of Scotch Presbyts, rian church, Fourteauth-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves, will preach To MORROW at 10:30 a.m. and 4 p. m.

Rev. Wm. P. Abbott. Pastor, will preach at 10:30 s. m. and 7:45 p. m. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, Party draftsh, west of Sixth-ave. All velcome. Rev. James M. King, postor of St. John's M. E. Church Pifty-third-st., near 12gath-ave., will preach To MORROW 10:30 s. m. and 7:45 p. in.

Rutgers Pre-byterion Church, Madison ave. and Twen-ty-muth-st.—The Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, D. D. will preach to-morrow morning, at 10 31 a. m., and evening at 7.45 p. m. Strangers and others cord-sily invited. Rev. J. H. Lightbourn will preach in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between First and Secondaries, Subjects Morning, "Pure Relation;" 7bg p. m., "The Return of Christ to the Search," Seans free.

Rev. Geo. J. Mingins will preach statedly in the North Dutch Charles Chapel, corner of Wilman, Fulton, and Annests, Centraries, 103 Fullonst, and 55 Annest., Sambath Morning, 10:30; Sabbath Evening, 7:30. Friely Evening, Prayer Meeting, Monday Evening, Prace Meeting at a quarter to 8 o'clock. In this chapel the Fullonst, Daily Meon Prayer Meeting is held.

Rev. C. P. McCarthy of Albany will prach in the Rieccker Street Universalist Chards, corner of Devulness, and Albany will pract in the Calonia of Devulness, and Albany Morkell of the Devulness, or object. Morning subject. Christ the Lord of the Dead. Evening subject. Shellered Rehind the Blood, Mr. Mossly & Gospel, 18 if True? The public is most cordully invited to attend.

St. Ignatius Church, Portioth at, between Fifth and Sixth-area, itev. Jer. F. C. E.W.E.G. D. D., itecter, officialing. - Se-vices, 7, 9, 10% a.m., 7% p.m. Strangers conflictly in ited. South Reformed Church, Fifth ave. and Twenty drafts.
Services will be resulted in this church TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 19th mat., at 1950 a. m. and 4 p. m. Preaching by the
Paster, Rev. Dr. ROGERS.

The Church of the Strangers is to be reopened on SUM-DAY, the 26th of September. DAY, no 26th of September.

Thirlieth Street M. R. Church, between Eighth and Ninthaver. Service at 1030 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Preaching by the Pastor, Beyl GEORGE H. COREY.

The Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D. Pastor, will preach at the West Twenty third Street Presbyteram Church TO-MOIROW, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Half hour prayer meeting in lecture room at close of evening service.

Second ave, between Tenth and Florenth-Ste., Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHOMNE, Pastor, Services at 19:30 a. in. and 7:45 p. in. Morning: "SPEAKING AFTER DEATH." Evenng:

Young men sud strangers cord ally invited.

Union Services at the Church of the Morning Star, Twenty six h. et. Sixth and Seven haves—The Rev. GEORGE ROWELL will preach in the NO NINO at 10:30 Bishep CUMMINS of the Reformed Ip scopal Church will Trach in the EVENING at 7:45. Seats Iree. You are wal

Westminuter Presbyterian Church, corner First-place and Conton et., Broodyn, Rev. J. ClauMENT FRENCH, Pastor.—Sambath-school and Bible Classes at 2.20 p. m. Ser-vices at 10 kg a. m. and 7 kg p. m. Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Tweet, garden, between Sixth and Seventhaves. The Rev. Giorne R. MATHEWS will preach TO MORROW FORENOON, #109 o'clock, and EVENING at 74 o'clock.

Legal Motices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Hon.

Prederick W. Loow, one of the Judges of the Count of Common Picas or the City and County of New York, shy made and entered according to law in the Office of the County Office of the County of the Net day of September of the County on the Net day of September of the County on the Net day of September of the County on the Net day of September of the County of the Net day of September of the County of the Net day of September of the County of the Net day of September of September of the Net day of September of Sept Clerk of the and City and County on the Neil day of September, 1975, notice is hereby given to all persons and crecion has ing claims against Samuel A. Hecht, Intely doing business at No. 246 Greenwich-24, in the City of New-York, that the are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly servined to the amisocitive, assigned of the and Samuel A Hecht for the benefit of the crecitions at his place of transacting business, No. 259 (annulat, in the City of New York, or discher the 7th slay of the county for the property of the county of the New York, or deployed in the City of New York, or deployed in the City of New York, and the New York, and the New York, and the New York, and the City of New York, and the New